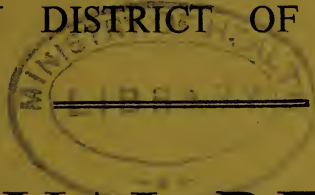


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URBAN DISTRICT OF HEANOR



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR

THE YEAR 1953

P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).
Medical Officer of Health.

H. W. JEFFORD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

HEANOR
ARTHUR GAUNT & SONS (PRINTERS) LIMITED
Market Place

HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1953

Chairman of the Council : COUNCILLOR J. CLARKE.

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR L. SHIPLEY, J.P., C.C.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman : COUNCILLOR L. SHIPLEY, J.P., C.C.

Vice-Chairman : COUNCILLOR MRS. E. CALLADINE.

COUN. W. BELFIELD.	COUN. MRS. P. HART, J.P.
„ J. BESTWICK.	„ A. LEE.
„ W. F. BLAKE, J.P.	„ J. G. NEAL.
„ F. E. BROWN.	„ J. H. NEAL.
„ J. CLARKE.	„ J. W. NETLEY.
„ T. J. CROSSLEY.	„ H. E. PARKIN.
„ F. W. EGGLESTONE.	„ T. A. SAXTON.
„ H. ENGLAND.	„ W. T. SLACK.
„ A. FLINT.	„ C. B. WOOD, J.P.
„ C. GARRATT.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

(a) (b) P. H. J. TURTON, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Vict.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

(a) H. W. JEFFORD, CERT.S.I.B., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

(a) E. WHEELER, CERT.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

(a) S. B. PARKIN, CERT.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (From 1/10/1953).

Clerks :

S. B. PARKIN (To 30/9/1953).

Miss D. E. LOMAS (From 23/11/1953).

Shops Inspector : C. G. BASSFORD.

Rodent Operative : (b) A. F. GREEN.

(a) Salaries contributed to under Exchequer Grants.

(b) Part-time.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
THE YEAR 1953

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Heanor Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my report on the health of the Heanor Urban District for the year 1953.

POPULATION AND BIRTH RATE.

The mid-year estimate of the population made by the Registrar-General was 24,130, a decline of 90 compared with 1952. The birth rate rose, however, by 1.34 to 15.95 per 1,000. The total number of births was 385 of which 179 were males and 206 were females. In 1952 the total number of births was 354.

CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATE.

The principal causes of death are set out in Table 3. Diseases of the heart and circulation together with vascular lesions of the nervous system caused 49% of the total deaths. Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 6 deaths and non-pulmonary tuberculosis caused 2 deaths. Syphilis is recorded as having caused 2 deaths. Cancer and other types of malignant disease caused 37 deaths or 14.3% of the total. Of these 37 deaths, 5 were recorded as being due to cancer of the lung or bronchus.

In relation to the vexed question of the cause of the increase in the number of deaths from cancer of the lung or bronchus in recent years and its alleged relation to excessive cigarette smoking, my attention was recently drawn to an article in *Nature*, vol. 174, p. 424, by W. Anderson, Professor W. V. Mayneford and R. C. Turner of the Physics Department, Institute of Cancer Research, Royal Cancer Hospital, London, on the Radon Content of the Atmosphere. Using a method of estimation which admittedly had a low efficiency value, they found, nevertheless, that the radon content of the atmosphere on the first day of the "smog" in December, 1952, was at least 400 times greater than that of the same atmosphere on clear sunny days. Very little work has been done on this subject and even the Meuse Valley fog of 1930 was not investigated in this way.

As cancer of the lung is predominately a town dweller's disease, the prevention of smoke pollution of the atmosphere assumes an even greater aspect of importance. Apart from the question of cancer of the lung, there is the high incidence of bronchitis and allied conditions especially in winter to consider.

There were no deaths from either diphtheria or whooping cough. As it is now possible to obtain an efficient whooping cough vaccine we have for some time past carried out dual immunisation against both diseases at one and the same time ; the practice appears to be worthwhile in lessening both the attack rate and especially the morbidity. Pneumonia and bronchitis caused 11 deaths each.

The death rate for 1953 was 10.69 per 1,000 compared with 8.67 for 1952.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.

For the year under review this was 38.96 per 1,000 live births compared with 31.07 for 1952. Whilst this is an increase of 7.89 over the previous year, the rate is not unsatisfactory.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during 1953 was 927 ; if tuberculosis cases are included the number was 949. See Tables 5 and 6.

Measles accounted for 655, whooping cough for 184, scarlet fever for 44 and pneumonia for 30 cases each. No cases of small-pox, diphtheria or enteric fever were notified. Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis and one case of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Eighteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified compared with 31 cases in 1952. Fourteen cases were removed to hospital. The mass radiography unit did not pay its projected visit on account of other commitments until March, 1954, and the results of that survey will not be available until later. During the year one case of active pulmonary tuberculosis in a young school teacher was discovered. She was immediately isolated and later removed to hospital. No contact cases in her pupils were discovered. Four cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. None was removed to hospital.

There were six deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and two from non-pulmonary tuberculosis during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

No cases were notified. The last notified case occurred on 13th November, 1946. The following details of immunisations carried out in 1953 were kindly supplied by the County Medical Officer and relate to primary immunisations only.

<i>Age</i>	<i>No.</i>
Under 1 year	19
1 year	129
2 years	41
3 years	4
4 years	4
5-9 years (inclusive) ..	14
TOTAL ..	211

SMALLPOX.

No cases were notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

Forty-four cases were notified during the year, this being 32 less than in 1952. Five cases were removed to hospital. The notification rate was 1.82 per 1,000 compared with 1.39 for England and Wales.

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases were notified during the year. Investigation of the cause proved abortive and indefinite. The notification rate was 0.08 compared with 0.24 for England and Wales.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

One case only was notified. The case was removed to hospital.

PNEUMONIA.

Thirty cases were notified. The notification rate was 1.24 per 1,000 compared with 0.84 for England and Wales. No records exist of the number of cases removed to hospital.

MEASLES.

Six hundred and fifty-five cases were notified ; the notification rate was 27.14 compared with 12.36 for England and Wales. Three cases were removed to hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

One hundred and eighty-four cases were notified giving a notification rate of 7.62 compared with 3.58 for England and Wales. In despite of the prevalence of this disease it is my impression that the dual immunisation against both whooping cough and diphtheria has diminished the rate of attack and most certainly lessened the severity of the disease in those who are attacked and have been immunised previously. It is my belief that the results so far are encouraging, a belief which is shared by the mothers.

ERYSIPELAS.

Nine cases were notified giving a notification rate of 0.37 compared with 0.14 for England Wales. None was removed to hospital.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

No cases were notified.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were notified and removed to hospital.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is satisfactory both in quantity and quality, but at least 25% of the water pumped runs to waste from damaged mains and service pipes. The fluorine content of this water varies from 1.0 to 1.5 parts per million. The only additions and extensions during 1953 have been to new housing sites.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The only additions and extensions during the year have been to new housing sites. In 1953 Sir Hugh Maloney of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing conducted an enquiry into the need for a capital expenditure of at least £83,000 to put the drains, sewers and sewage works in order owing to widespread damage due to mining subsidence, and to remedy defects. Many years ago, a candidate for election included the following in his election address. He was not elected.

“Our roads are in a dreadful state
Dug open every day,
They’re everlasting mending drains,
The ratepayers have to pay.
I’m going to abolish this,
I’ll make it safe to tread,
By introducing a new scheme
For sewerage overhead.”

CONCLUSION.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help and courtesy extended to me at all times by the members of my staff in the Health Department and by all the members of the Council. On the whole the public health of the district in 1953 was satisfactory,

and calls for no special comment. But I would like to point out that Heanor has, as has been said of Scotland, missed the age of the motor car and the aeroplane, and the basic need of its economy is now to repair this omission and to diversify its industrial structure by the introduction of light industries. If this is not done, it may well be that there will be a considerable decline in the population in a few years, a decline which has already become evident though small as yet.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PHILIP TURTON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA (in acres)	4,636
POPULATION (mid-year)	24,130
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES	7,226
RATEABLE VALUE	£116,356
PRODUCT OF PENNY RATE	£441

LIVE BIRTHS :—	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	175	195	370
Illegitimate	4	11	15
TOTALS	179	206	385

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population 15.95

STILL BIRTHS	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	7	6	13
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	7	6	13

RATE of STILL BIRTHS per 1,000 total (live and still) births .. 32.66

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated population 10.69

DEATHS and DEATH RATES from PUERPERAL CAUSES :—

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births</i>
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	0	0.00

DEATHS of INFANTS under 1 years of age :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	10	5	15
Illegitimate	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	10	5	15

DEATH RATE of INFANTS under 1 year of age :—

All infants (per 1,000 live births)	38.96
Legitimate infants (per 1,000 legitimate live births)	40.54
Illegitimate infants (per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil

DEATHS of INFANTS under 4 weeks of age :—

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	7	1	8
Illegitimate	..	..	—	—	—
			—	—	—
TOTALS	..		7	1	8
			—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The infantile mortality rate for the year under review was 38.96 per 1,000 live births, compared with 31.07 in 1952, 32.17 in 1951, 27.84 in 1950, 51.91 in 1949, 47.52 in 1948, 29.35 in 1947, and 61.36 in 1946.

TABLE 1.
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Home Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Total Deaths under one year
England and Wales ..	15.5	0.35	11.4	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.55	26.8
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	17.0	0.43	12.2	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.15	0.00	0.01	0.59	30.8
160 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census	15.7	0.34	11.3	—	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.52	24.3
London	17.5	0.38	12.5	—	0.00	—	0.24	0.15	—	0.01	0.64	24.8
Heanor U.D. ..	15.95	0.53	10.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.24	0.00	0.04	0.45	38.96

TABLE 2.

MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Live and Still)		Notifications— Rate* per 1,000 Home Population													
	Puerperal Pyrexia Notifications	Maternal Mortality	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Meningococcal infection	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Smallpox	Measles	Pneumonia	Acute Polionyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	Para- lytic	Non- Para- lytic	Food Poisoning
England and Wales...	18.23	0.76	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.39	3.58	0.01	0.14	0.00	12.36	0.84	0.07	0.04		0.24
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	24.33	—	0.00	0.01	0.04	1.50	3.72	0.01	0.14	0.00	11.27	0.92	0.06	0.03		0.25
160 Smaller Towns 25,000 - 50,000 at 1951 Census	12.46	—	0.00	0.01	0.03	1.44	3.38	0.01	0.13	0.00	12.32	0.76	0.06	0.04		0.24
London	28.61	—	0.01	0.01	0.03	1.02	3.30	0.00	0.12	—	8.09	0.73	0.07	0.03		0.38
Heanor U.D.	2.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.82	7.62	0.00	0.37	0.00	27.14	1.24	0.08	0.00		0.08

TABLE 3.

VARIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	6	4	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	2	0	2
Syphilitic disease	2	2	0
Diphtheria	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Measles	0	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	8	3	5
„ „ —Lung, Bronchus	5	4	1
„ „ —Breast	1	0	1
„ „ —Uterus	0	0	0
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	23	15	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
Diabetes	1	0	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	17	21
Coronary disease, angina	38	26	12
Hypertension with heart disease	6	4	2
Other heart disease	33	16	17
Other circulatory disease	13	5	8
Influenza	6	3	3
Pneumonia	11	4	7
Bronchitis	11	11	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	3	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	0
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
Congenital malformations	3	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	11	12
Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	0
All other accidents	6	5	1
Suicide	3	2	1
Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
All causes ..	258	149	109

TABLE 4.
PREVALENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE	No. OF CASES NOTIFIED MONTHLY												TOTAL	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD				
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		Heanor	Langley Mill	Langley & Marple	Loscoe	Codnor
Scarlet Fever	4	4	1	1	10	10	4	2	3	1	1	3	44	9	6	17	4	8
Whooping Cough	11	8	15	20	16	25	18	34	19	8	5	5	184	62	26	49	23	24
Diphtheria	53	69	70	83	84	172	108	15	1	1	1	4	655	220	95	194	30	116
Measles	9	6	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	30	9	3	4	8	6
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	9	2	2	1	—	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	77	88	90	108	110	207	133	51	24	15	9	15	927	303	133	265	66	160

TABLE 5.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES.

DISEASE	Under 1 Year	AGE GROUPS										TOTAL	
		1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		60—
Scarlet Fever	—	5	9	6	22	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	44
Whooping Cough	16	27	30	35	55	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	184
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	88	90	122	258	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	655
Pneumonia	6	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	1	4	10	—	30
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	9
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
TOTALS	39	121	130	165	336	6	3	9	4	6	13	—	927

TABLE 6.
TUBERCULOSIS.

<i>Age periods</i>	<i>New Cases Notified</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	2	4	—	1	—	—	—	1
25—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
35—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ..	12	6	Nil	4	4	2	Nil	2

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied information regarding the number of record cards received by him during the period 1st January, 1953, to 31st March, 1954, in respect of children immunised during the year 1953. (Primary immunisations only).

<i>Age</i>	<i>No.</i>
Under 1 year ..	19
1 year	129
2 years	41
3 years	4
4 years	4
5-9 years (inclusive) ..	14
10-14 years (inclusive) ..	—
	<hr/>
	211
	<hr/>

WATER SUPPLY

A representative analysis is appended :—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

This water contains per million parts :—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	200.0
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	24.85
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	1.625
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.003
Free and saline Ammonia	0.128
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.128
Temporary Hardness	65.00
Permanent Hardness	73.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. — 80°F.	
from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.00
pH value	7.80
Appearance	Clear and bright
Odour	None
Taste and Colour	Normal
Heavy Metals	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

	1	2	3	4
No. of colonies developing per ml.				
on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	105	1	1	2
No. of colonies developing per ml.				
on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	148	0	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml.				
on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	172	0	0	0
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls.				
at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls.				
at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)				
Absent in	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.

At the time of sampling these waters were of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1948.

The following tables show the work done under the above Acts.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	50	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	140	142	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
Total	168	192	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act	2	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	5	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of outworkers in August list</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing apparel—Making, etc... ..	65	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	2	—	—	—
Total	67	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
HEANOR URBAN DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Heanor Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1953.

During the year important changes took place in the staffing of your Health Department, and it is with pleasure that I mention the fact that Mr. S. B. Parkin qualified as a Sanitary Inspector and was duly appointed as an Additional Sanitary Inspector. In November, Miss D. E. Lomas was appointed as Junior Clerk and shorthand typist and hence this made it possible for the Additional Sanitary Inspectors to be relieved of typing duties.

At the present time there is an "Air of expectancy" among Public Health Officers engendered by prospects of an all-out offensive on Slum Clearance and sub-standard houses ; by the talk of new legislation giving greater incentive to property owners to improve their property ; by prospects of new legislation more intimately linking the state of repair of dwelling-houses with their rentals ; and by the "writing on the wall" which hints that private slaughtering might once more return.

All these then, make us look to the future with keen anticipation, and in so doing we hope that all the frustrations, the delays and set-backs so often experienced in the past when dealing in particular with unfit property, will have no place in the future.

The demands made upon the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit were so great during the year that we were unable to have the Unit's services in undertaking a further survey in this district during 1953. Nevertheless, it was gratifying to receive the Medical Director's assurance that the Unit would visit this area during 1954.

The popularity of the free chest X-ray is increasing every year, and the general public are slowly realising the inestimable value of taking full advantage of the facilities afforded.

Of new legislation of importance to your Health Department, the following came into force during the year :— The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) (Amendment) Regulations, 1953 ; the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1953 ; the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953 ; the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1953.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS MADE, 1953.

Appointments with Owners, Agents and Builders	..	..	..	627
Premises inspected on complaint	..	..	..	161
Caravans, Tents and Similar Inhabited Structures	..	..	..	77
Cinemas and Theatres	..	..	..	6
Drainage Inspections	..	..	..	308
Smoke Colour and Water Tests to Drains	..	..	..	103
Factories and Workplaces	..	..	..	192
Outworkers' Premises	..	..	..	165
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	2
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	..	..	..	75
Piggeries	..	..	..	27
Keeping of other animals	..	..	..	1
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	..	..	..	49
Refuse Receptacles	..	..	..	1,269
Conveniences	..	..	..	1,168
Salvage, Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	689
Re-visits to Property under Notice	..	..	..	846
Schools, Churches and Chapels	..	..	..	12
Smoke Observations and Visits	..	..	..	2
House inspected re Vermin	..	..	..	13
Dirty Houses	..	..	..	12
Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	1

Sanitary Accommodation	84
National Assistance Act	4
Welfare of Old People	51
Brook Courses	6

Houses inspected re Housing Defects:—

Public Health Act 85 : Housing Acts 552	637
Number of inspections made for the purpose	846

Meat and Other Foods Inspections :—

Slaughter-houses	37
Butchers' Shops	32
Food Stalls and Vehicles	891
Bakehouses	19
Catering Establishments	11
Other Food Preparing Premises	12
Fish Frying Premises	24
Shops	681
Food Depots and Stores	34
Dairies, Milk Distributors' Premises and Vehicles	53
Ice Cream Premises	55
Public Houses	53

Complaints :—

No. of complaints received	161
No. referred to other Departments	1

Summary of Complaints :—

Defective Closet Accommodation	23
Defective and obstructed drains and sewers	47
Housing defects	65
Dirty Houses	4
Keeping of animals	3
Water in cellars	3
Brook Courses	3
Miscellaneous nuisances	13
	<hr/> 161

Notices Issued :—

No. of Statutory Notices served	29
No. of Informal Notices served	568
No. of Notices abated	381

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS MADE AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND HOUSING ACTS.

INTERIOR OF HOUSES :—

Houses cleansed	1
Floors re-laid or repaired	27
Windows repaired or provided with sashcords	47
Walls repaired	174
Ceilings repaired	24
Staircases repaired	4
Handrails provided to staircases	6
Fireplaces or Ovens repaired	50
Doors repaired	5
Washing coppers provided or repaired	5
Pantries ventilated or repaired	2
Insufficient lighting remedied	2

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc. :—

Baths provided	3
Wash-hand basins provided	2
New sinks provided	13
Sink waste pipes trapped or repaired	6
New bathrooms constructed	3
Hot water systems provided	16

EXTERIOR OF HOUSES :—

Roofs repaired or renewed	32
Walls pointed or repaired	40
Chimney stacks repaired	25
Eaves and Downspouting provided or repaired	30
Damp-proof courses provided	2

Drainage :—

Drains opened and cleansed	32
Drains relaid or repaired	44
Additional drains provided	2
Inspection Chambers repaired	5
New Inspection Chambers provided	4
New gully traps provided	6
Drains tested with smoke, water or colour fluid	103
Insanitary gully traps abolished	1

Yard and Outbuildings :—

Coalhouses built or repaired	3
Yards paved or repaired	1

Urinals :—

New urinals erected	1
Urinals cleansed or repaired	3
Urinals provided with flushing apparatus	3
Unsatisfactory urinals abolished	1

Privies, Pail Closets, Cesspools, W.C.s :—

Pail Closets converted into water closets	2
New W.C. buildings erected	5
Water closet accommodation repaired	6
Water closets provided with new pedestals	12
Defective water service repaired	14
Defective flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	4
Additional W.C.s provided	5
Dirty closets cleansed	1

Ashpits and Dustbins :—

Dustbin renewals	118
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MISCELLANEOUS NUISANCES :—

Accumulations of manure removed	1
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SUMMARY OF REGISTERED PREMISES.

Slaughter-houses (Not in use)	18
Offensive Trade Premises	2
Factories and Workplaces	168
Outworkers' Premises	108
Bakehouses	18
Fish Frying Premises	24
Ice Cream Premises	74
Other Food Preparing Premises	38
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	7

HOUSING.

At the time of writing this Report there is a feeling of anticipation in the air.

For many years now Local Authorities have felt frustrated in their attempts to clear the slums and obtain the satisfactory repair of those houses which could be satisfactorily dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the Housing Act, 1936 Section 9.

Shortage of building materials and labour, rents which give no incentive to the Owner to keep his property in good repair, have long been pleaded as justification for the sparsity of repair work undertaken, or slums demolished.

At the time of writing this report however, many details of the Government's proposed Housing Rents and Repairs Bill have come to light and the Ministry of Housing has asked Local Authorities to "clear the decks" for an all out attack on Slum Clearance and bad housing conditions.

There is then a feeling of eager anticipation in the air, that at long last we shall be able to make a workman-like job of getting rid of sub-standard dwellings and repairing as well as improving those houses which are substantially built, without hindrance from the old stumbling blocks, which have been so prominent and frustrating during the last decade and a half.

The Government's White Paper "Houses—The Next Step" presented to Parliament in November last, sets out the "shape of things to come." Briefly, the raising of rents will be linked with the state of repair of the property. In this respect it is proposed that the repairs increase shall be an amount equal to twice the statutory deduction—i.e. twice the difference between the gross value and the rateable value of the property with the safeguard that no rent shall rise above twice the existing gross value of the house.

With regard to Slum Clearance, intensification of effort must now be the "order of the day."

Dealing with dilapidated houses capable of "being repaired at reasonable expense," it is emphasised that landlords have a statutory duty under the Housing Act, 1936, to maintain their property in a condition fit for human habitation. If they fail to do so then it is the duty of the Local Authority to do the work in default and recover the expenses so incurred from the landlord.

It is rightly pointed out in the White Paper that "if we are to prolong the useful life of as many houses as are worth keeping, there is more than repair work to be done," in other words, improvements such as the addition of bathrooms, provision of hot water supplies etc., and conversions. Now this was the original intention of the Housing Act, 1949, but a landlord desirous of taking advantage of the provision of Section 20 of the Act, was so hedged about with unattractive conditions and requirements that, quite naturally, he did nothing.

It is to be hoped therefore, that the new provisions contained in the Housing Rents and Repairs Bill will encourage landlords to carry out improvements to their property, for much can be done in this District in this particular sphere of housing.

In my Annual Report for the year 1948, I voiced the thought that a complete survey of housing conditions throughout the area should be made. It was not however, until January of the year under review that it was possible to submit to your Health Committee a report giving details of such a proposed survey, the gist of which was as follows :—

PROPOSED HOUSING SURVEY.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936, it is the duty of every local Authority to cause an inspection of their district to be made from time to time, in order to ascertain, whether any house therein is unfit for human habitation.

Further, Section 71 of the Housing Act, 1936, also states that it shall be the duty of every Local Authority to consider the housing conditions in their district and the needs of the district with respect to the provision of further housing accommodation, and for that purpose review the information which has been brought to their notice, either as a result of inspections etc. carried out under Section 5, or otherwise, and as often as occasion arises or within three

months after notice has been given to them by the Ministry to prepare and submit to the Minister proposals for the provision of new houses, distinguishing those houses which the Authority propose to provide for the purpose of rendering accommodation available for persons to be displaced by, or in consequence of, action by the Local Authority under the Act.

Section 157, Sub-section 10 of the Housing Act, 1936, gives the necessary power of entry.

It should be borne in mind that in 1944 all Rural District Councils were requested by the Ministry to undertake a housing survey and hence it is reasonable to suppose that the time is not far distant when similar surveys would be required of Urban Districts.

In my opinion it seems that such a survey is desirable, not only to carry out Statutory obligations under the Housing Act, 1936, but also as a means of providing reliable information on the following matters.

- (a) the number and types (e.g. 2, 3 or 4 bedroomed) of houses for which there is the greatest need.
- (b) the extent to which overcrowding exists:
- (c) the condition of existing houses—that is to say whether particular houses are suitable for reconditioning or improvement ; “ripe” for demolition in so far as they are unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense ; or whether they should be included in Clearance Areas.
- (d) the number of houses which possess or lack amenities considered essential according to modern standards, such as fixed baths, proper food storage accommodation, internal supply of cold water, constant supply of hot water, and so on.

To undertake a detailed survey of each house in the district is impracticable, because it would take far too long to complete. In any event some of the information obtained would be out of date and hence useless, by the time the detailed survey was completed.

It is therefore proposed that the survey should be undertaken in two phases.

Phase One—inspection of houses for the purpose of (1) classification—i.e. whether category 1, 2, 3 or 4 according to conditions, (2) number of occupants, (3) amenities i.e. as detailed in (d) above, and completion of the necessary records—each house having an inspection card with the relevant details recorded.

Phase two—the taking of the necessary informal and formal action in regard to houses placed in categories 2, 3 and 4.

For the purpose of the survey all houses inspected would be classified in one of the following categories, each category being given a special colour code.

CATEGORY 1.

Colour code BLUE. Satisfactory in all respects.

This category would include those dwelling-houses which comply in all respects with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health's Report of the Standard of Fitness for Habitation Subcommittee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee as follows:

- (i) be in all respects dry,
- (ii) be in a good state of repair,
- (iii) have each room properly lighted and ventilated,
- (iv) have an adequate supply of water laid on for all purposes inside the dwelling,
- (v) be provided with efficient and adequate means of supplying hot water for domestic purposes,
- (vi) have an internal or otherwise readily accessible water closet,
- (vii) have a fixed bath, preferably in a separate room,
- (viii) be provided with a sink or sinks, and with suitable arrangements for the disposal of waste water,
- (ix) be provided with facilities for domestic washing, including a copper, preferably in a separate room.
- (x) have a proper drainage system,

- (xi) be provided with adequate points for artificial lighting in each room,
- (xii) be provided with adequate facilities for heating each habitable room.
- (xiii) have satisfactory facilities for preparing and cooking food,
- (xiv) have a well ventilated larder or foodstore,
- (xv) have proper provision for storage of fuel,
- (xvi) have a satisfactory surfaced path to outbuildings and convenient access from a street to the back door.

CATEGORY 2.

Colour Code GREEN. Minor defects and/or requiring Improvements.

This category would include those dwelling houses slightly defective and/or needing provision of modern amenities.

CATEGORY 3.

Colour Code YELLOW. More extensive defects.

This category would include those houses unfit for human habitation but repairable at reasonable expense.

CATEGORY 4.

Colour Code RED. Unfit for human habitation.

This category would include those houses unfit for human habitation by reason of sanitary defects and disrepair, and not capable of being repaired at reasonable expense.

Each house inspected would be classified in one of the four categories already mentioned, and its area shaded on the ordnance map in the appropriate colour for that particular category.

At the end of the survey it would then be possible to distinguish housing conditions in any given area of the district.

As regards office records, as already stated, each house would have its own record card containing the relevant information and would be filed in street order.

Your Health Committee accepted the report and in due course the survey commenced. Because of the aftermath of the Clean Food Survey it was not possible to fully concentrate on the Housing Survey before the year drew to a close. It is however, intended, that the latter shall continue with all possible speed in 1954, though this will no doubt curtail the extent to which the Department can cope with routine matter.

Work in default of the owner was undertaken at No. 42, Nelson Street, Heanor.

No formal applications were made for Improvement Grants since, at the present time it is the Council's policy not to implement the provisions of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949. Several owners, however, sought information concerning the conditions under which Grants were made.

The following is a summary of action taken under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year.

HOUSES REPRESENTED AS UNFIT.

<i>Property.</i>	<i>Result at end of year.</i>
112, Derby Road, Heanor ..	Demolition Order Operative.
114, " " " ..	" " "
116, " " " ..	" " "
16, Heanor Road, Loscoe ..	Action Pending.
17, " " " ..	" "
2, Daykins Row, Codnor ..	" "
3, " " " ..	" "
4, " " " ..	" "
5, " " " ..	" "
6, " " " ..	" "
7, " " " ..	" "
8, " " " ..	" "
9, " " " ..	" "
10, " " " ..	" "
1, Nook End Road, Heanor	" "
1a, " " " ..	" "

DEMOLITION ORDERS SERVED.

<i>Property.</i>			
112,	Derby Road,	Heanor	
114,	"	"	"
116,	"	"	"

HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

<i>Property.</i>				<i>Remarks.</i>			
49,	Lee Lane,	Langley	..	Demolition Order	Operative.		
50,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
42,	Aldreds Lane,	Langley	..	"	"	"	"
43,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
44,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
48,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10,	Lacey Fields	Road,					
	Langley	..	..	"	"	"	"
163,	Breach Road,	Marlpool.	..	"	"	"	"
165,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
121,	Hands Road,	Langley	..	Voluntary demolished.			

HOUSES MADE FIT.

<i>Property.</i>				<i>Remarks.</i>			
14,	Mount Street,	Heanor	..	} Converted into two through houses			
15,	"	"	"				
6,	Abbott Street,	Heanor	..				
7,	"	"	"				
8,	Lee Lane,	Langley	..	Undertaking to repair.			

UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED.

<i>Property.</i>				<i>Remarks.</i>			
137a,	Codnor Gate,	Codnor	..	Undertaking not to relet.			
29,	Crowfields,	Stoneyford	..	"	"	"	"
30,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
31,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
32,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
33,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
34,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
35,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

The following is a summary of the Register of Individual Unfit Houses, as at the end of the year :—

No. of houses upon which Demolition Orders are operative .. 16

No. of above houses still occupied :—

Heanor Ward	3	}	9
Langley Mill Ward	..	..	..	4		
Langley and Marlpool Ward	..	..	..	2		
Loscoe Ward	..	..	..	Nil		
Codnor Ward	..	..	..	Nil		

HOUSING STATISTICS.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(1) By the Local Authority (Permanent type)	..	..	..	70
(2) By Private Enterprise (Permanent type)	..	..	..	32

Total .. 102

Estimated number of houses in area 7226

1. Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	637
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	846
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and 1932	..	..	Nil
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	16
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	531

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	171
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3. Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 12 |
| (3) Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Act, 1936 | 1 |
| (4) Number of dwelling houses where undertakings were accepted | 8 |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
4. Number of applications made to the Council for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949 Nil
- Number of applications for Improvement Grants approved by the Ministry Nil
- Number of dwelling-houses "improved" during the year Nil

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING 1953 IN WARDS

	Heanor	Langley Mill	Langley & Marlpool	Loscoè	Codnor
By Local Authority ..	Nil	Nil	48	Nil	22
By Private Enterprise ..	5	2	12	4	9
Totals ..	5	2	60	4	31

By Local Authority ..	70
By Private Enterprise ..	32
Total ..	102

The following table shows the number of houses erected since 1921 :—

Year	Houses Erected by the Council	Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Non-Subsidy Houses Erected by Private Enterprise	Total
1921	22	—	25	47
1922	50	—	13	63
1923	6	—	42	48
1924	—	8	45	53
1925	—	78	23	101
1926	—	42	13	55
1927	50	35	9	94
1928	90	25	10	125
1929	112	28	7	147
1930	—	—	19	19
1931	10	—	28	38
1932	138	—	52	190
1933	26	—	100	126
1934	52	—	150	202
1935	19	—	139	158
1936	56	—	149	205
1937	—	—	122	122
1938	106	—	142	248
1939	—	—	79	79
1940 to 1945	—	—	13	13
1946	50 (Prefabs)	—	30	80
1947	66	—	46	112
1948	90	—	1	91
1949	155	—	10	165
1950	121	—	21	142
1951	84	—	13	97
1952	82	—	8	90
1953	70	—	32	102
Totals ..	1,455	216	1,341	3,012

COUNCIL HOUSES.

Ten families living in condemned property were rehoused by the Council during the year. This figure represents an increase of two over the number rehoused from such premises in 1952.

Some revision of the points scheme was made and hence the assessment factors are now as follows :—

	<i>Points.</i>
(a) Number of persons in applicant's family	1 for each member.
(b) Tuberculosis (active)	5 maximum.
(c) Lodger applicants	3 „
(d) Tenants overcrowded	3 „
(e) Each bedroom deficient	2 for each deficiency.
(f) Years of registration—Lodger ..	2 for each year.
(g) Years of registration—Tenant ..	1 for each year.
(h) Length of time married while resident in the district since 1940	2 for over five years.

With regard to applications for tenancy of Council houses, Mr. Gascoyne, the Housing Manager, has kindly supplied the following information :—

APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSES :—

Number of Householder applicants	207
Number of Lodger applicants	295
	<hr/> 502

APPLICATIONS FOR BUNGALOWS :—

Number of Householder applicants	119
Number of Lodger applicants	33
	<hr/> 654

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES.

During the year, seventy-seven visits were made to caravans. One van stationed at Glue Lane, Loscoe, was found to be in a most unsatisfactory state both structurally and hygienically. It was occupied by one man and two dogs and the conditions ob-

taining had to be seen to be believed. His application for the requisite licence was refused but he still continued to use the site in spite of this. Matters, however, were fast coming to a head when this man was taken seriously ill. He agreed to go into Babington House Hospital, Belper, where he ultimately recovered but decided to go into Part III Accommodation rather than return to the van which did not belong to him in any case. The two dogs were destroyed by an Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A., and the van was later converted into a hen hut.

Licences in respect of six caravans were granted during the year. In the main these vans were used by men employed on open-cast coal mining.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1948.

Routine visits to factories continued during the year and in this respect some 192 inspections were made.

Reconstruction of the sanitary accommodation serving one factory was undertaken. In regard to a new light engineering factory, it was found that the sanitary accommodation was not in accordance with the approved plans, and hence it was necessary to insist that a suitable intervening ventilated space be provided between the conveniences and the factory proper.

OUTWORKERS.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 110, Factories Act, 1937, thirty-nine lists containing the names and addresses of 189 outworkers were received during the year. Particulars relating to forty outworkers resident outside the area were forwarded to the local authorities concerned.

105 visits have been made to Outworkers' premises and only one case of infectious disease occurred on such premises. In this district, at any rate, I am of the opinion that there is little need for the inspection of Outworkers' premises, and hence the time taken in carrying out such inspections could be put to better use. I am, therefore, proposing in the near future, to curtail the number of visits made to Outworkers' premises.

A summary of outworkers resident in this area whose names appeared on the August list, together with the nature of the home-work, is set out hereunder :—

<i>Nature of Work.</i>				<i>No. of Outworkers</i>	
				<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>Females</i>
Hosiery .. ..	..	..	..	38	38
Lace and Netting .. ..	..	..	..	2	2
Clothing .. ..	..	..	..	18	27
Total				<hr/> 58 <hr/>	<hr/> 67 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

The following work has been carried out during the year :—

No. of visits to infected houses..	..	..	..	..	75
No. of rooms disinfected ..	..	..	..	..	86
No. of Notices to Day Schools..	..	..	..	..	67
No. of Notices to Sunday Schools	..	..	..	..	23
No. of Notices to Librarians ..	..	..	..	..	28
No. of library books disinfected	..	..	..	..	58
No. of library books destroyed..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of lots of bedding destroyed upon request	..	..	..	..	2

Cases of infectious disease are visited as soon as notification is received and arrangements are made for the patient's removal to hospital where necessary.

Where a patient is isolated at home, a notification form stating when the person has been released from quarantine is signed by the Doctor in charge of the case and returned to the Health Department ; on receipt of this form terminal disinfection is undertaken, generally with formaldehyde fumigators.

All library books are removed from infected premises and disinfected in a suitable chest constructed for this purpose.

Disinfectant is issued free of charge during the patient's illness.

During the year good use was made of the Council's gas-fired steam Thresh Disinfector, at the Disinfection Station, Fletcher Street Depot.

The following scale of charges are in operation :—

- (1) LOCAL RESIDENTS. *Cost per filling.*
- (a) Infectious Disease cases Free.
- (b) Verminous Bedding, etc. 5/-
- (2) OTHERS.
- Hospitals, Institutions, other Local Authorities, etc.,
and Non-residents (extra charge to be made for trans-
port provided by the Council) 14/-

Where the Chief Sanitary Inspector considers circumstances warrant, free disinfection is undertaken ; such cases being brought to the attention of the Health Committee.

Set out below is a summary of articles subjected to steam disinfection :—

<i>Blankets</i>	<i>Covers and other articles</i>	<i>Mattresses</i>	<i>Pillows</i>	<i>Sheets</i>	<i>Total</i>
16	3	2	8	6	35

The income derived from this source amounted to £2/17/0d.

DISINFESTATION.

The following is a summary of disinfestation work undertaken during the year :—

	<i>Bugs.</i>	<i>Fleas.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of houses disinfested ..	6	1	7
No. of rooms treated	22	1	23
No. of houses infested (Bugs) .. ..	..	..	..
(a) Council houses .. ..	..	..	..
(b) Private houses .. ..	..	..	..
			6
			1
			5

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Two smoke observations were made during the year, and remedial action taken where necessary.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL FOR 1953.

Summary of observations taken at Milnhay Outfalls, Langley Mill, by
Mr. R. Archer, Surveyor :—

							<i>Inches</i>	<i>Days of Rain</i>
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.92	on 6
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.74	„ 6
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.15	„ 5
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.58	„ 14
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.21	„ 9
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.11	„ 13
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.14	„ 15
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.41	„ 10
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	„ 10
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.83	„ 6
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.03	„ 9
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.90	„ 11
Total							23.32	„ 114
1952							22.75	„ 112
1951							28.96	„ 144
1950							25.38	„ 135
1949							23.64	„ 112
1948							27.67	„ 128
1947							21.18	„ 125
1946							27.01	„ 145

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number and type of sanitary conveniences in use in the area at the end of the year were as follows :—

	Heanor	Langley	Langley &	Loscoe,	
	Ward	Mill	Marlpool	Codnor	
	Ward	Ward	Ward	&c. Wards	Total
Water Closets	.. 2,653	1,545	1,727	2,000	7,925
Pail Closets	.. 2	8	2	36	48
Privy Middens	.. 0	0	0	4	4
Dry Ashpits	.. 0	0	0	0	0
Dustbins	.. 2,516	1,414	1,686	1,883	7,499

The work of obtaining the improvement of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, etc., at Public Houses, which will be remembered commenced last year, progressed satisfactorily during the year under review. Your Health Committee, in con-

sidering the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation, decided that they would require a minimum of two W.C. compartments for the use of females, at all public houses.

The following is a list of Public Houses where improvements, etc., were effected, or steps taken to this end :—

Thorn Tree Inn—new sanitary accommodation provided.

Durham Ox Inn—Statutory Notice served under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring provision of additional sanitary accommodation.

Nags Head Public House—New Sink waste pipe provided to sink in bar ; windows to “Gents” W.C. made to open ; defective drainage system repaired and rear yard paved.

Jolly Colliers Public House—W.C. pedestal basin renewed ; new roof constructed over urinal and new flushing apparatus provided.

Midland Hotel—New floor constructed in “snug” room ; cellar limewashed.

Lord Byron Public House—Plans submitted for new sanitary accommodation.

Gate Inn, Codnor—Plans submitted for new sanitary accommodation.

Miners Arms Public House—New flushing apparatus provided for urinal.

New Inn Public House, Codnor—Hot and cold water services provided in bar ; new roof constructed over urinal ; drainage system repaired ; bathroom provided with W.C. pedestal and hence the external W.C. compartment formerly used by the tenant now made additional to patrons.

Sir John Warren Public House—Complete reconstruction of defective drainage system.

Butchers Arms Public House—Sink with hot and cold water service provided in bar ; “Gents” W.C. compartment repaired ; new floor constructed in tap room ; cellar completely waterproofed.

Queen’s Head Public House—New sanitary accommodation in course of construction.

Eclipse Inn—Brewery Co. to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation for use of males.

Nottingham House Inn—Brewery Co. to provide additional sanitary accommodation for use of females.

Railway Tavern—Brewery Co. to provide additional sanitary accommodation for use of females.

Erewash Hotel—defective drainage system repaired.

Two pail closets at Nos. 46 and 48, Old Coppice Side, Marlpool, were converted to water closets ; this was made possible by the laying of a new sewer in connection with new Marlpool Farm Housing Estate. The Council's contribution of £6 was made in each case.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE.

REFUSE COLLECTION.—From the point of view of maintaining a regular and systematic collection of household refuse this has been a most satisfactory year for the Public Cleansing Service. Great credit must therefore go to your Foreman and members of the service for so efficiently carrying out their arduous duties, under what were at times, extremely inclement conditions.

I don't know how often I stress to each gang the importance of maintaining a regular weekly collection in their District ; emphasising at the same time that by so doing the labour of refuse collection work is considerably lightened.

I know that for a time this was looked upon as the "Bee in the Gaffer's Bonnet," but that the men now realise that regular weekly collections do indeed minimise the amount of work required in the removal of household refuse. This is a colliery district, and delay in collection results not only in full dustbins but also a pile of refuse along side, which then has to be shovelled into an empty bin, hence causing much extra work.

The system of refuse collection must, of course, be moulded to the peculiar requirements of individual districts. In this area the curb-side method is in operation and has been found to give the best results. Three gangs of five men operate in three specified areas, the practice being that two men work in advance of the lorry

trolleying bins to the curb-side, two men load the lorry and one man returns the empty bins to the premises. Essentially this is a "team job" and when the lorry has gone to the tip the loaders help with the empty bins.

The practice of trying to beautify our new Council House Estates by having grass verges alongside the pavements is of doubtful value, since no-one appears responsible for their maintenance. From the point of view of refuse collection they are an annoying bugbear, in as much as they increase the distance over which the bins have to be carried from the houses to the curb-side. I would therefore voice a plea to the Town Planners—"Don't forget the bust bin man."

Since January, 1950 it has been the practice to submit to your Health Committee, quarterly reports in respect of sickness among employees of the Public Cleansing Service.

The undermentioned details are summaries of information brought to the attention of your Health Committee during the year under review.

SUMMARY A.

<i>Report No. and Period</i>	<i>Total Working Hours Possible</i>	<i>Sick Pay Hours Lost</i>	<i>Unpaid Sickness Hours Lost</i>	<i>Other Time Lost Hours</i>	<i>Total Sickness Payments by H.U.D.C.</i>	<i>Average Weekly cost of Sickness Payments</i>
(13) 29-12-52 to 29-3-53	13332	2132½	97	179	£ s. d. 192 0 3	£ s. d. 14 15 5
(14) 30-3-53 to 28-6-53	12581	1076	397	344½	99 17 4	7 13 8
(15) 29-6-53 to 27-9-53	11227	385	—	145½	32 18 6	2 10 8
(16) 28-9-53 to 27-12-53	11989	239	95	238	23 17 5	1 16 9

SUMMARY B.

<i>Report No. and Period</i>	<i>Percentage of hours lost due to:</i>			
	<i>Paid Sickness</i>	<i>Unpaid Sickness</i>	<i>Other Time Lost</i>	<i>Total</i>
(13) 29-12-52 to 29-3-53	15.99	0.73	1.34	18.06
(14) 30-3-53 to 28-6-53	8.55	3.15	2.74	14.44
(15) 29-6-53 to 27-9-53	3.43	—	1.29	4.72
(16) 28-9-53 to 27-12-53	1.99	0.79	1.99	4.77

The total amount of sickness benefit paid during the year 1953 was £348/13/6d.—practically a rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £ ! This represents an increase of £131/9/2d. when compared with the amount expended during 1952. In considering the fact that there has therefore been an increase of 60.53% in the amount of sickness benefit paid, due regard must be given to the fact that the men's wages have also increased.

Year by year we see the cost of sickness payments mounting higher and higher—year 1952 showed an increase of 27% over year 1951 ; year 1953 showed an increase of 60.53% over 1952—hence the time is fast approaching when serious consideration must be given to finding a solution to this difficult problem.

The number of working hours lost due to sickness was 3,832½ hours as compared with 2,106½ hours for the year 1952. Similarly, the hours lost due to unpaid sickness and other causes totalled 1,496 against 981½ hours in 1952.

I have said before that the months of January, February and March each year impose the greatest strain on the Public Cleansing Service. This year proved no exception : as can be seen from

the facts that sickness payments for that period totalled £192/0/2d. and that on an average 4.19 men were absent each working day.

The last quarter of the year proved to be the best as far as sickness and absences due to other causes were concerned.

The provision of protective clothing was again continued and each workman received two pairs of bib-and-brace overalls at a total cost of £45/0/0d. We have in the past tried providing other forms of protective clothing such as oilskins, donkey jackets, etc., but it would seem that the overalls meet with the greatest satisfaction from the men.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.—The disposal of household refuse is by means of controlled tipping, three tips in all being used. These tips are sited at Codnor, Langley Mill and Heanor and are centrally situated to serve the needs of the particular refuse collection gang concerned.

At the time of writing this report the area of land available at the recreation ground Codnor is fast diminishing, and tipping on this site will be completed in 1954.

It seems doubtful whether other suitable land for use as a controlled tip can be found in the Codnor area.

Your Cromford Road Tip was also completed during the year and is a good example of how controlled tipping methods can usefully be employed in reclaiming land which has been of little use for agricultural purposes, due to frequent flooding. The finding of a new site for tipping purposes will raise no problem in the Langley Mill area, since on completion of the minor tipping operations which we are now undertaking at the Langley Mill Miners' Welfare Club it is anticipated that we shall be able to obtain permission to fill in the old clay pit at Aldercar. Here there will be space for controlled tipping for many years to come.

COST STATEMENT 1953-54.

Item	Particulars 1	Collection 2	Disposal 3	Totals 4
1	REVENUE ACCOUNT	£	£	£
	GROSS EXPENDITURE :			
	(i) Labour	6831	2077	8908
	(ii) Transport	3515	14	3529
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land buildings	33	327	360
	(iv) Other items	53	20	73
	(v) Total gross expenditure ..	10432	2438	12870
2	GROSS INCOME (including £258 received from other local authorities)	15	2177	2192
3	NET COST	10417	261	10678
4	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ..	—	—	—
	UNIT COSTS	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5	Gross cost per ton, labour only	11 1	3 5	14 6
6	Gross cost per ton, transport only	5 9	—	5 9
7	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	16 11	5	17 4
		£	£	£
8	Net cost per 1,000 population ..	432	11	443
9	Net cost per 1,000 premises ..	1387	34	1421

Population at 30th June, 1953	24,130 persons
Total refuse collected (Test Weighings) ..	12,307 tons
Weight per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year)	27.9 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	7,509 premises.

SALVAGE.

Throughout the major part of the year, in fact until November, the "quota System" imposed by the Mills in respect of the supply of waste paper to them continued to operate. In the main this system limited deliveries to the Mills to the same rate as deliveries made during the year ended the 31st March, 1952.

With the increased wrapping and packing of commodities came the increase in the amount of waste paper available, but full advantage of this could not, of course, be taken in view of the limitation of supplies to the Mills. Later, however, the increased demand by the Mills for fibreboard containers once again encouraged "spiv" collectors, but most of the shopkeepers in the district had the foresight to save all their waste paper salvage for the Council's collectors.

The prices of the various grades of waste paper showed a gradual decline during the year, but to most of us in the "salvage world" this gave cause for some satisfaction rather than regret. I say "gave cause for some satisfaction" because this trend was an indication that waste paper prices were at last becoming more stable, and as such encouraged one to plan for the future with confidence. Waste paper salvage is still "good business" and likely to continue so.

A Scrap Metal Drive was held during the period 20th April to 2nd May. Whilst the normal refuse collection gangs accepted a limited quantity of scrap the bulk of the collection was undertaken during the evenings, and my thanks are due not only to your Foreman and men who took part, but also to the office staff who joined most enthusiastically in the Drive during their leisure hours. Resulting from the Drive twenty tons of scrap were collected and a profit of about £5 was made. I must also express my appreciation of the co-operation given to me by the local Cinema Managers who kindly exhibited the film "Any Old Iron."

The total income derived from all salvage sales was £2,145/10/0d. and some 324 tons 13 cwt. of salvage were collected during the year.

The Bonus Scheme for Salvage Collectors once more functioned satisfactorily and there is no doubt that the workmen greatly

appreciate the extra money from this source found in their pay packets once a month. In this respect the total payments of Salvage Bonus made during the year under review amounted to £438/14/9d.

The scheme is as follows :—

A datum figure of ten tons of salvage per month has firstly to be achieved ; payment of the bonus then comprises 50% of the income derived from the sale of salvage (exclusive of kitchen waste) each month over and above the datum figure ; each employee then receives a bonus pro rata to the number of days he has worked during the month.

As soon as it became known that the salvage of Kitchen Waste etc., by local authorities would be on a voluntary basis in future, your Health Committee gave careful consideration to future policy in regard to operating this service. In considering, inter alia, that the amount of Kitchen Waste collected had diminished by at least fifty per cent during the last five years, that the service could not be operated economically ; and that there was a likelihood of the concentrator plant to which the raw Kitchen Waste was sent being closed down, the decision to apply for the release from direction to continue the collection of this commodity was rightly made.

The only section of the community to bemoan the disappearance of the communal bins from our streets, will no doubt, be those who took a childish delight in tipping the contents into someone's garden—but there the Public Conveniences still remain to provide a “playground” for people of such mentality.

SUMMARY OF SALVAGE COLLECTED.
YEARS 1949 TO 1953.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bones</i>		<i>Bottles and Jars</i>		<i>Tins</i>		<i>Cullet</i>		<i>Ferrous Metals</i>		<i>Non-Ferrous Metals</i>		<i>Kitchen Waste</i>		<i>Paper</i>		<i>Textiles</i>		<i>Income</i>	
	T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		T. C. lbs.		£	s. d.
1949	0 11 28		8 14 84		5 16 84		0 0 0		15 5 84		0 16 42		152 7 56		66 6 42		13 19 0		1152	8 7
1950	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0 0		8 3 0		0 14 10		111 3 28		103 16 84		10 2 78		1132	19 11
1951	0 0 0		1 18 0		6 18 0		0 10 0		16 10 56		0 10 28		92 11 56		174 13 70		12 7 84		3566	6 4
1952	0 0 0		0 0 0		12 3 0		0 0 0		21 5 98		0 15 3		76 4 56		180 2 56		20 16 61		2833	15 6
1953	0 0 0		0 0 0		8 12 84		0 0 0		31 9 0		0 13 10		78 5 0		187 0 84		18 12 48		2145	10 0

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The management of all the public conveniences in the district is undertaken by the Public Health Department, and two part-time lavatory attendants are employed.

The problem of finding a suitable site at Loscoe on which to erect a public convenience seems to grow more acute as the months pass by. As the year ended once again, no progress had been made.

It is indeed pleasing to report, however, that demolition of the old public conveniences at the Market Place, Heanor, commenced during the month of October, in preparation for the erection of new conveniences on the same site.

It might perhaps be thought premature at this stage to express my earnest hope that the Council will grant free facilities for washing hands to all food traders having market stalls and also to those employees handling bread and cakes, etc., from bakers vans. Such gestures as these emphasise the paramount importance of clean hands when handling food.

The income derived from the public conveniences is detailed herewith :—

					£	s.	d.
Market Place, Heanor	..	..	..	..	82	1	6
Mayfield Avenue, Heanor	..	..	..	..	7	17	3
Town Ground, Heanor	..	..	..	..	1	4	9
Milnhay Road, Langley Mill	..	..	..	..	30	16	11
Market Place, Codnor	..	..	..	..	19	7	1
Total					141	7	6

The total income from the public conveniences, therefore, increased by £10/11/0d. when compared with last year's figures.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF CINEMAS, THEATRES, ETC.

Periodic visits were made to the above premises, and all were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Set out below is a summary of the last sewer treatment of the year, undertaken during the period 22nd September to 22nd October.

<i>Section</i>	<i>No. of Manholes Baited</i>	<i>Poison Takes</i>			<i>No. of Dead Rats Found</i>
		<i>Complete</i>	<i>Partial</i>	<i>No. Takes</i>	
1—Heanor	16	0	3	13	—
2—Heanor	20	0	0	20	—
3—Langley & Marlpool	29	0	1	28	—
4—Langley Mill ..	32	0	3	29	—
5—Loscoe	14	1	0	13	—
6—Codnor	17	1	0	16	—
7—Woodlinkin ..	13	0	2	11	—
Totals	141	2	9	130	—

The result of the first sewer treatment undertaken during March gave much the same results as the second treatment detailed above. This then lends emphasis to the fact that the sewer rat population is relatively low and has been so now for several years past.

Surface infestations receive prompt attention and despite the fact that private dwelling-houses are treated free of charge, requests for this service average about one per week for the whole of the year.

One part-time Rodent Operative, Mr. F. Green, is employed twenty-five hours each week in treating infestations and making the necessary routine inspections of the controlled tips, sewage works, depots, Council house estates, etc.

A survey of school canteens in the district was undertaken during the year and its pleasing to note that no infestations were found.

Once more I would like to express to the Divisional Rodent Officer, Mr. C. S. Mead, my appreciation of his ready co-operation during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Set out hereunder is a list of Meat and Other Foods inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption :—

1,252	Tins	Tomatoes
186	„	Beans
150	„	Peas
43	„	Soup
43	„	Other vegetables
116	„	Luncheon Meat
31	„	Meat Loaf
163	„	Ham
12	„	Pork
5	„	Rabbit
9	„	Chicken
55	„	Tongue
22	„	Corned Beef
60	„	Stewed Steak
13	„	Jellied Veal
3	„	Steak and Kidney Pudding
6	„	Irish Stew
896	„	Fish and Fish Paste
2,487	„	Fruit and Fruit Salad
298	„	Milk
2	„	Syrup
61	Btls.	Sauce and Pickles
10	„	Coffee
114	Jars	Jam
2	„	Marmalade
2	„	Mustard
7	„	Mint
54	lbs.	Ham
83	„	Fish
3	„	Bacon
124	„	Cereals
85	„	Sugar
11	„	Cheese
70	„	Frozen eggs
72	„	Prunes
52	„	Sausage
30	„	Raisins
169	„	Beef
15	„	Cake Mixture

448 lbs. Sweetening Powder Substitute
71 Pkts. Cheese
1 Gall. Cream
7 Puddings

With regard to the disposal of condemned foodstuffs, these are removed immediately after inspection and disposed of under supervision at one of the controlled tips.

As an outcome of information received from the County Analyst regarding excessive amounts of tin being found in French Moroccan sardines, it was found necessary to visit most of the food shops in the area in order to examine any stocks of sardines which might be there.

As can be imagined this involved a great deal of work, and as an outcome 468 tins of sardines in tomato, and 235 tins of sardines in edible oil, were condemned as unfit.

It has long been a matter for conjecture as to the ultimate fate of the private slaughter-house when meat rationing ended. Many have held the view that the centralisation of slaughtering during the war years had sounded the death knell of the private slaughter-house.

It came, therefore, as a shock to learn in the Government's White Paper "the Decontrol of Food and the Marketing of Agricultural Produce," that the meat trade would revert to private enterprise about the middle of 1954, and yet no pronouncement of governmental policy in regard to the use of private slaughter-houses had been forthcoming.

In the absence, therefore, of any public abattoir in this district, one was naturally forced to the conclusion that the only means whereby adequate slaughtering facilities could be provided was to "resurrect" the private slaughter-house.

It would seem that the minds of our local butchers had been occupied by the same thoughts ; the outcome being that I was invited to a meeting of the Heanor and District Butchers' Association where matters of mutual concern were fully discussed.

A detailed inspection of all slaughter-houses in the district was made and a full report submitted to your Health Committee, who gave careful consideration to the whole problem in anticipation of the fact that private slaughter-houses would again be brought into use.

During the year, application under Section 64 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was made to the Minister for this authority to take over the functions of the Food and Drugs Authority (that is to say the County Council) in this area. Dr. Cauchi and Mr. Morley Parry, duly visited the district and gave the whole matter most careful and thorough consideration. Subsequently the Council were informed, however, that the Ministry considered there was not sufficient reason for the transfer of powers. Though naturally disappointed at the time, it would seem that in the light of all the extra duties to be placed on the Department by forthcoming legislation, etc., this decision was perhaps a "blessing in disguise."

It has been, once again, a busy year in the sphere of food hygiene, as can be seen when perusing the number of inspections made of shops, catering establishments, etc., on page 22. Quietly and efficiently the work has progressed, involving inspection, reinspection, discussions with owners, occupiers and contractors—all of which lends emphasis to the fact that our roll of "adviser" rather than that of "sanitary policeman" increases as the years pass on.

MILK SUPPLY.

MILK SAMPLES.—During the year 36 samples of milk were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby for examination.

Summaries of the Bacteriologist's Reports are set out hereunder :—

MILK PRODUCED WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	13	1	14	7.14
Tubercule Bacilli ..	13	Nil	13	Nil
Total ..	26	1	27	3.7

MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT

<i>Test</i>	<i>No. of Samples Satisfactory</i>	<i>No. of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of Samples Un- satisfactory</i>
Methylene Blue Test	14	1	15	6.66
Phosphatase ..	14	Nil	14	Nil
Tubercule Bacilli ..	8	Nil	8	Nil
Total ..	36	1	37	2.7

Registrations made under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :—

Distributors in the area	11
Distributors from outside the area	6
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms)	7

Licences granted by the Council authorising the use of special designations, during the year :—

(a) DEALERS :

Tuberculin Tested	9
Pasteurised	7

(b) SUPPLEMENTARY :

Tuberculin Tested	6
Accredited	1
Pasteurised	7
Sterilised	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., County Analyst, has kindly supplied particulars of samples taken in this district on behalf of the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority

Eighty-five samples, including thirty-three milks, were taken during the year.

During the year the analytical work in the County Analyst's Department disclosed a widespread distribution of Sardines packed in Oil and Tomato (mostly of French Moroccan origin) which were seriously contaminated with tin. This led to the need for examination of stocks at many premises in the Heanor Urban Area, and the collaboration of the Heanor Urban District Council with the County Sampling Officer in this work, which resulted in the condemnation of faulty stock, led to the removal from the market of food which undoubtedly could be classed as a potential danger to health.

In the Heanor area during this inspection Portuguese Sardines in Tomato were condemned. Analysis showed the tin contamination in six samples to range from 370 to 400 parts per million as against the limit of 250 parts per million recommended for foods.

With the exception of the canned fish products referred to above all the samples taken under the Act were found to be entirely satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES.—During the year thirty-eight samples of ice-cream were obtained and sent to the County Laboratory at Derby, for examination.

A summary of the Bacteriologist's Reports is set out hereunder :—

<i>Where Manufactured.</i>	<i>Classification: Provisional Grade</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Within the district	8	—	—	—	8
Outside the district	21	4	2	3	30
Totals	29	4	2	3	38

Three samples of ice-cream were also obtained from manufacturers in this district for examination by the County Analyst for "fat content." The results were as follows :—

<i>Sample Number.</i>	<i>Percentage Fat.</i>
1	5.4
2	8.8
3	9.4

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The two Offensive Trade establishments were reasonably maintained during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Suitable posters were obtained from the Central Council for Health Education and displayed on the Empire Marketing Boards.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

In February this year it was found necessary to obtain the compulsory removal of Mr. H. Eyre, 82, Alfreton Road, Codnor, to Babington House Hospital, Belper, action being taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. Mr. Eyre was seriously ill and his wife being a chronic invalid, was unable to devote to him the necessary care and attention.

A further case in which compulsory removal had to be resorted to was that of Mrs. Harriett Swinson, aged 83 years, of 64, Mansfield Road, Heanor. This aged person living alone, was seriously ill and hence unable to look after herself nor was she receiving proper care and attention from other persons.

SHOPS ACT.

These duties are performed by Mr. C. G. Bassford.

The following table shows the number of premises and businesses which come under the jurisdiction of the Shops Act and the Young Persons Employment Act :—

Retail Shops..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369
Street Traders	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Wholesale Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Premises and Businesses where young persons are employed (not under the Factories Act)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total							419

Of the retail shops, 161 employ assistants.

227 Evenings and 28 Sundays were devoted by your Shops Inspector during the year in carrying out his duties.

302 Visits were made during the year ; 18 notices were served and 20 notices abated—these notices were served in the main for omitting to display the necessary forms required by the various sections of the Act.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the Council, and to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and interest during the year ; also to the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, my colleagues in other departments for their valuable co-operation, and to the staff of the Health Department for the efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties.

Your obedient Servant,

H. W. JEFFORD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

